

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 11 of 1911.

## REPORT

ON

# NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 18th March 1911.

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2	" Bangal
3	" Banga
4	" Banku
5	" Basud
6	" Basun
7	" Birbh
8	" Birbh
9	" Burd
10	" Chins
11	" Daily
12	" Daini
13	" Lhari
14	" Educ
15	" Hitav
16	" Hind
17	" Jagar
18	" Jasoh
19	" Kaly
20	" Khul
21	" Man
22	" Matr
23	" Muhi
24	" Murs
25	" Navaj
26	" Naya
27	" Nihai
28	" Palliv
29	" Palliv
30	" Prach
31	" Pras
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37	" Samv
38	" Sanji
39	" Sri
40	" An
41	" Surb
42	" Twer
43	" Bhar

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<b>BENGALI.</b>					
1	"Bangabandhu"	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Barendra Lal Mukerjee, Brahmin, age 28.	1,000
2	"Bangaratna"	Banaghat	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 30	The paper is not widely circulated.
3	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 53	15,000
4	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura ...	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 49.	800
5	"Basudeva" ...	Calcutta ..	Do.	Kedar Nath Bharati, Brahmin, age 35	1,000
6	"Basumati" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	.....
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Suri ...	Do.	Bibhuti Bhusan Paitandi, Mukhtear Debendra Nath Chakravarti Brahmin,	300
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Do. ...	Do.	age 37,	800
9	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha ..	500 to 1,000
10	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura ...	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 42	850
11	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta ...	Daily	Panchoowri Banerji, Brahmin	5,000
12	"Dainik Chandrika"	Ditto ...	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39 ...	400
13	"Dharma-o-Karma"	Ditto ...	Monthly	.....	.....
14	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Shibnarain Bannerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin.	1,500
15	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Panchoowri Banerji, Brahmin	90,000
16	"Hindusthan" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 39 ...	1,000
17	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat	Do.	Behary Lal Roy ...	600
18	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
19	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do.	Biseswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.	1,200
20	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do.	.....	.....
21	"Manbhumi" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 37.	About 300
22	"Matribhumi" ...	Chandernagore	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu ...	500
23	"Muhammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
24	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Saidabad ...	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	Small.
25	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	Do.	Revd. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 24.	800
26	"Nayak" ...	Ditto ...	Daily	Priya Nath Guha, Kayastha, age 37 ...	3,000
27	"Nihar" ...	Centai ...	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 60 ...	200
28	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 36	400
29	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do.	Sosi Bhusan Banerji, Brahmin, age 44	600
30	"Prachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	.....	.....
31	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 39.	500
32	"Pratikar" ...	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 61.	Poor.
33	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia ...	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 38.	About 300
34	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do.	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 27; Gopal Chandra Mittra, Kayastha, age 62.	500
35	"Samaj" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Roy ...	.....
36	"Samay" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 56.	800
37	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	Daily	Purna Chandra Ghatak, Brahmin, age 45.	60
38	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	7,000
39	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Do.	Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Kayastha, age 39	2,000
40	"Surbaranabanik" ...	Do. ...	Do.	.....	.....
41	"Twenty-four Parganas Var-tavaha."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 27.	1,000
<b>HINDI.</b>					
42	"Bharat Mitra"	Ditto ...	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad, Vaisya, age 38; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47.	8,200

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.	No.	Name
<b>HINDI—concl'd.</b>							
43	"Bihar Bandhu"	Bankipore	Weekly	Ram Kishore Singh, Ondhis Karma, age 30,	500	1	"Daily"
44	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 36 ...	1,000	2	"Hindu"
45	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Do.	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,000	3	"The Times"
46	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khettri, age 31 ...	6,000		
47	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 28.	3,000		
48	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	S. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 35 ...	500		
49	"Satty Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 40 ...	300		
50	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa ...	200		
51	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 35.	250		
52	"Tirth Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur	Do.	Pandit Jaganand ...	150		
53	"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Lala Bhagwan Din ...	.....		
54	"Lakshmi" ...	Gya ...	Monthly	Not known.			
<b>PERSIAN.</b>							
55	"Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shah, age 59 ...	1,000		
<b>URDU.</b>							
56	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore	Weekly	Syed Husain, Muhammadan, age 36 ...	250		
57	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quazi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 36.	400		
58	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 40.	350		
<b>URIYA.</b>							
59	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagiratti Misra, Brahmin, age 41 ...	.....		
60	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri ...	Do.	Baidya Nath Singh, Sikh, age 32 ...	700		
61	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 35.	.....		
62	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balazore ...	Do.	Harish Chandra Sarkar, Sadgope, age 53.	500		
63	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 48 ...	600		
64	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy, age 76 ...	1,000		
65	"Utkal Varta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Moni Lall Mohorana, Karmokar,	500		

Addit

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st January 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta ...	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin	Defunct.
2	"Hindi Biharee"	Bankipur	Weekly	.....	.....
3	"The Business Man"	Calcutta ...	Monthly	.....	.....

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I.—**FOREIGN POLITICS.**

**THE NAMA-i-MUGADDAS HABLUL MATIN** [Calcutta] of the 8th March says that one of the political tactics among the different Policy of the English politicians. European Powers is to make the Asiatics oppose some Power which is their rival; for instance, when Sir Edward Grey came to know of the Russo-German Convention, he, fearing that the Persians might go over to Germany, sent a memorandum to Persia which, unfortunately for him, did not bring about the desired result. The memorandum caused a widespread hatred for the English in the hearts of the whole Islamic world, especially of the Persians which no amount of English explanations could root out. The English, following the above policy, tried their best to excite the Muhammadans against Germany at the time of the Russo German Convention. All this hue and cry was raised on the publication of the terms of the Russo-German treaty in the *Evening Times*. But the fact is that nothing definite has yet been known officially as regards the terms of the Convention. This hue and cry caused a great agitation in Persia and Turkey and obliged Germany to give satisfactory explanations to both the Powers as to the terms of the Convention. Indeed, this was a nice revenge which the English had upon Germany.

2. Referring to the effect of the Potsdam interview upon the Persian politics, the **Nama-i-Mugaddas Hablul Matin** [Calcutta] of the 6th March observes that the said interview has not only done no harm to Persia, but on the other hand has been productive, for various reasons, of much good to her. It will have the effect of preserving the sovereign rights of Persia and deprive our neighbours of the alleged right of posing as the protectors of Persia. The willingness of Russia to withdraw her troops from Persia in consequence of the boycott of Russian goods by the Persians may also be traced to this interview.

3. The **Nama-i-Mugaddas Hablul Matin** [Calcutta] of the 6th March points out the duties of the Persians at the present moment in the following words:—

The Persians should instead of being agitated by anger or fear proceed in an even and straightforward course and refrain from inclining to one side or the other. They should deal with the different groups of rival Powers in such a way as not to disturb the balance thereof or to fall into the clutches of any of them. They should never consider German politics as being more advantageous than the English or Russian. What is advantageous to them is to secure political relation with Germany and to repudiate the claims of Russia and England as their protecting Powers. Self-interest being the only lesson taught by European politics, Persia should be careful to profit by it and see where, how and in whose alliance her interest lies. She should also keep in view that the injury caused to her by exciting the hostility of one group of power with which she allies herself does not outweigh the advantages derived by siding with any other group.

The Persians should not grant railway concessions to any one of these groups merely for friendship's sake. They should not sacrifice their national spirit and rest contented with the false promises of Russia. As long as there is a single foreign soldier in thier country they should not sit idle and express friendship with the intruders. The present time offers the best opportunity for the expulsion of the foreign troops.

The Persians should know that in the present political state of affairs Russia, England, Germany, Turkey, France, and Austria stand more in need of Persia's friendship than Persia is of theirs. It is very difficult to know the needs of the time in the field of politics. We should not forget that politeness is different from being terror-stricken.

No Power has ever kept its sovereignty and friendship with the neighbouring Powers by fear. While therefore we should not do away with courtesy in our expressions we should not be influenced by fear, but should be ready to take advantage of an opportunity which but rarely presents itself in politics. We should also know that the English politics of this day differs

NAMA-i-MUGADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN,  
Mar. 6th, 1911.

NAMA-i-MUGADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN,  
Mar. 6th, 1911.

NAMA-i-MUGADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN,  
Mar. 6th, 1911.

from what it was yesterday. The English to-day stand in great need of the friendship of the Persians. If statesmen be available, it is time for Persia to gain much and maintain her sovereign power. The Persians, however, it is hoped, will not confound advantage with personal interest.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
Mar. 6th, 1911.

4. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 6th March translates an article from the *Matin*, a French paper published at Paris, in which it is stated that

the European Powers want to divide Persia among themselves, the population whereof is twenty-six millions and the area thrice that of France. It also speaks of the protest made by Persia against foreign interference.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
Mar. 6th, 1911.

5. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 6th March says since after the resignation of M. Isvolsky, the Foreign Minister of Russia, the politicians had

been in expectation of a great political revolution in Europe, and when the said ex-Minister was appointed Ambassador in France all the statesmen believed that the storm of the expected revolution was likely to touch the skirts of France also, and that M. Isvolsky was selected only to conciliate that country. Though a few people are of opinion that M. Isvolsky was no partisan to that revolution the politicians know that the arrangements are the outcome of the policy of the said ex-Minister, and that M. Sazanoff, the present Foreign Minister of Russia, is merely a tool in his hands.

The interview of the Emperors at Potsdam has brought to light the fact that Russia had made a friendship with France and England only temporarily and to gain one of her objects. All statesmen are agreed that Russia has achieved great success in this delicate affair and given England and France an ignominious defeat. The English and the French authorities tried their best to conceal their defeat but to no purpose. The defeated Cabinet had at last to resign and a new Cabinet under M. Delcassé which is decidedly anti-German, has taken its place in France and caused great apprehension to the statesmen in Germany and Austria.

Though the difference of opinion among the politicians and the conflict between the two Houses do not allow England an immediate opportunity for ministerial changes yet they are sure to follow the settlement of the quarrel at home. France is, however, a greater loser by the Russo-German alliance. Her alliance with Russia is now at an end. Russia and Germany henceforth will not help any one against their mutual interest.

France made friends with Russia simply for fear of Germany and advanced her a vast sum as loan to enable Russia to organize the Russian army. The Russo-German treaty, if ratified, weakens at once the force of Russia's alliance with France, hence it has brought about the resignation of the French Cabinet. The ratification of this treaty will give Germany the upper hand in European diplomacy and secure her success in every political movement in spite of an alliance between France and England which has now become necessary, for Germany possesses a superiority over the two countries as regards her military strength. The recent Morocco question clearly illustrates the above fact. At last France and England also would be left no alternative but to enter into an alliance with Germany at great political sacrifice.

HITAVADI  
Mar. 10th, 1911.

6. Referring to the report that another Boxer insurrection is imminent in Manchuria, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th March observes, who shall say that this is not a

result of the policy of exclusion of Orientals followed by the white races?

BANGAVASI,  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

7. Referring to the new legislation in South Africa against Asiatics, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th March says that

The new South African legislation against Asiatics. for counteracting it the Government of India must do something else besides prohibiting emigration of Indian coolies to Natal.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,  
Mar. 9th, 1911.

8. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 9th March writes:—

House searches with no result.

Over 20 house searches have been made by the Calcutta Police in connection with Khulna

sedition case and a recent dacoity case but with no result excepting the finding of several copies of the *Jugantar* from one of the houses. The police would have spared much worry to themselves as well as the people whose houses have been searched only if they had made a careful enquiry before proceeding to the searches.

9. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 9th March does not understand why security from *Satya Sanatan Dharma* (of Calcutta) which does not write a single word touching politics and has been started

with the sole object of hurling abuses on the Brahmins. Even these Brahmins, adds the paper, are of opinion that the demand of security has been improper and unnecessary.

10. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 9th March remarks that only the other day Interference with *sankirtan*. a report was published of interference with a *sankirtan* party by the Subdivisional Officer of Sherpur. The local correspondent now reports another case of such interference. It is alleged that the officer in question has stopped nightly *sankirtan* at a sweetmeat shop, at a considerable distance from his residence, and threatened the singers with arrest in the event of disobedience to his order. This, if true, must be very mortifying to the Hindus. The authorities should direct their attention to the matter.

11. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of 10th March says that Hindus have contemplated to build *mandirs* near the *masjids* Mandirs near masjids in in 139, Maniktolla Road and 66 Simla Road. Calcutta.

The matter has been brought by the local Musalmans to the notice of the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas and he has ordered a Deputy Magistrate to enquire into it. The Deputy Commissioner of the Calcutta Police also has made a local enquiry. It is hoped that the contemplated *mandirs* will not be allowed to be built, and the local Musalmans will be saved from interference with their prayers by noises issuing from them.

12. In view of the approaching *Dol-jatra* festival, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 11th March says that during this festival Obscene practices in the Dol-jatra festival. up-country men indulge in singing extremely obscene songs, making obscene movements of the body and addressing females in obscene language. Had they done this within their own community only, people belonging to other communities would not have had much objection to it. But they indulge in these objectionable pranks in public roads addressing themselves to all females indiscriminately. In bathing ghats they make obscene signs and movements of their persons towards all females intending to bathe or who have just bathed. It is hoped that the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police will take adequate steps to prevent this sort of outrage on decency and civilisation.

**SHIKSHA**  
Mar. 9th, 1911.

**SRI SRI VISHNU-  
PRIYA-O-ANANDA  
BAZAR PATRIKA.**  
Mar. 9th, 1911.

**MUHAMMADI,**  
Mar. 10th, 1911.

**SAMAY,**  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

**MUHAMMADI,**  
Mar. 10th, 1911.

13. In the course of a long article, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th "Wakf alal awlad"—a decision of the Privy Council. March enters a strong protest against the decision of the Privy Council that unless a substantial part of a property is specifically set apart for religious and charitable purposes, a mere mention of the term *wakf* should not be considered sufficient by a court for declaring that property to be a recognised *wakf*. The Hon'ble Syed Shamsul Huda intends, it is said, to introduce a Bill against this dictum. The Hon'ble Judges of the Privy Council have made a great mistake on the *wakf* question. In giving judgment in a matter that concerns the Musalmans they have not consulted either their religious books or their language. Gifts to sons, grandsons or any other relatives for their maintenance, education or such other good purposes are, according to the religious books of Musalmans, also gifts for religious and charitable purposes. The writer next quotes passages from the Koran and Hadis to prove this, and goes on to say that the expression *wakf alal awlad* itself which means "wakf

"for children" ought to have made the point clear to their Lordships of the Privy Council. Had not such *ways* been valid the expression would never have come into existence. The Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali also expressed the same opinion when he was a Judge of the Calcutta High Court. The Judges of the Privy Council have exceeded their jurisdiction in giving their dictum on *ways*. It is their duty to administer existing laws and not to create new ones. Besides this, the British Government is bound by oath to the Indian people not to interfere with their religious, social and civil rights as ordained in their religious books.

(d) — Education.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 9th, 1911.

14. After drawing a pathetic picture of the "fall" of the Hindus from the zenith of culture and civilisation to the present highly deplorable condition, and pointing out ignorance to be the root cause of all the calamity, Mr. Malavya's proposed University.

the *Hi'varta* [Calcutta] of the 9th March is glad to inform its readers that the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya's project of a Hindu University adumbrated five years back has now assumed a practical shape.

As regards the necessity of the above University the paper points out the defects of the present Government system of education as follows:—

"The first and foremost defect is that religion, which is the life and soul of our society and in which we live and die, has no place in the present system. It is the absence of religious education which has brought bombs and revolvers into play and made Brahmin youths to blacken the Indian soil with their murderous crimes, causing trouble to the Government as well as the people. The Government admits this defect and is trying to improve the system of education but being itself of a different religion it cannot do much in this direction or give pecuniary help or encouragement to such education. It is the duty of the loyal subjects therefore to help the Government by making their own arrangements or imparting religious education to their children.

The second defect is that the major portion of the students' time is spent in learning a foreign language, and the actual subjects do not receive due attention. The third defect is want of sufficient scope for independent thinking and the last is the meagre provision for scientific and industrial education.

SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 9th, 1911.

15. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th March says that in the syllabus of studies for the girls of Primary and Middle Schools that has appeared in the *Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette* dated the 1st March 1911, History has taken the place of Prose Literature. Now the question is, can History serve the purpose of Prose Literature? Can the language of History be the same in style as that Prose Literature? One can never acquire mastery over language without studying literature. Will girls in Eastern Bengal and Assam become litterateur without studying Prose Literature?

SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 9th, 1911.

16. Boy students in Bengal, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th March, are not allowed to read histories of England and Europe in schools. But the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam has ruled that girls of 8th and 9th class must read such histories. A study of the histories of different countries is undoubtedly necessary for attainments of sound knowledge. But how will it look when the girls of Eastern Bengal and Assam will be conservant with the histories of England and Europe while the boys of Bengal will be thoroughly ignorant of them? We hope that now no time will be lost by the Calcutta University in introducing history of England in boys' schools.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 10th, 1911.

17. A candidate writes to the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th March to say that Benares candidates were put to great inconvenience from the return of applications for permission to appear at the *Adya* and *Madhya* Sanskrit examinations as well as the required fees by the Sub-Inspector of Schools, Bankipore, to whom such applications and fees were directed to be sent. The applications were, however, ultimately accepted at the intervention of the Principal of the

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Calcutta Sanskrit College. There was very inadequate accommodation for the 8 to 9 hundred candidates who appeared at Bankipore, so that some of the candidates had to sit on gunny cloth. The guards were also too few and candidates in the same subject were allowed to sit together. As a result of this there was a good deal of consultation among the candidates. The question papers were not distributed in due time, and a question paper on Sankhipta Sar Vyakaran was not at all forthcoming so that the candidate in that subject could not be examined. The answer papers were not also collected in due time. There are so many candidates at Bankipore because of the inconvenient regulation of the Allahabad University which requires five successive examinations to be passed in five years after the *Madhya* examination.

(g)---*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

18. The *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 10th March reiterates, in short, its complaints about the construction of the Katwa-Barharwa Railway line and the bridging of the Ajay and bridging of the Ajay. (See Report on Native Papers dated the 25th February 1911, paragraph 31), and says that a petition signed by at least 10,000 people should be sent to the Railway Board and the Lieutenant-Governor. The *Hitavadi* and the *Bangavasi* have taken up the agitation, but it is a pity that other newspapers have not yet done so.

PRASUN,  
Mar. 10th, 1911.

(h)---*General.*

19. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 5th March says that but for the anarchical outrages the separation of judicial and executive functions would have been effected by this time. However that may be the authorities are prayed to gladden the hearts of the people by now carrying out this long looked-for reform.

SAMAY,  
Mar. 5th, 1911.

20. Referring to the unsettled state of affairs on the frontiers of India the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 6th March says that the state of things on the Afghan frontiers and the conduct of a number of tribes living there give no rest to the Government of India, and all the expenditure incurred for the upkeep of the frontier army has done little good, for, in spite of kind and indulgent treatment, these people never hesitate to rob, kill and abduct British subjects whenever they find any opportunity for the same. These occurrences have increased this year and have engrossed the attention of the Government. Recently skirmishes have also taken place resulting in great losses on either side. The difficulty is that these people never come face to face in open field, but retire into the jungles and mountains on the approach of the troops, only to appear again from another direction. The regular army, therefore, cannot cope with them. The paper is of opinion that the Government of India will, at last, have to make over the management of the frontiers to the Amir of Afghanistan.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN,  
Mar. 6th, 1911.

A dispute has arisen between China and the Government of India over a tract of country which the former claims as its own while the latter considers it a part of Burma.

As the Government of India intends to take possession of the disputed land in April, so the Chinese have become excited and stood in opposition against the Government of India. It would be no wonder if the Chinese profit by the policy followed in case of Tibet by the English whose silence has made the former bold and it is likely they would in the near future take the initiative into their own hands.

The Chinese are now inspired by a love of their own country, and do not like that the foreigners should gradually encroach upon their country in this manner. The conflict of the people of Mukden with foreigners and the revival of patriotism in China for a second time are the signs of a great revolution in that country which, it is hoped, will be to their

benefit. Politicians hold that this impending revolution will strengthen the sovereign power and liberty of the Chinese people and check the progress of the foreigners.

NAYAK,  
Mar. 8th, 1911.

21. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th March refers to the announcement by the *Englishman* newspaper that a strong agitation is being made by the Musalman community against the Government subsidy to the *Sulabh Samachar* on the ground that the paper may not always advocate the cause of their community, and observes that if the Musalmans make such an agitation the Hindus should follow suit. Rai Narendranath Sen Bahadur's views on social questions are such as can be approved of by neither orthodox Hindus nor orthodox Musalmans and still Government is about to grant him a subsidy from the State exchequer to which contributions are made by Hindus, Musalmans, Jains and Buddhists alike. Government's attitude of strict religious neutrality is thus going to be compromised. Sir Edward Baker will do well to remember that the British administration in India is based upon strict justice and impartiality, and that individual caprice should have no part in it.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 10th, 1911

22. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th March cannot make out how after its experience in regard to the *Afghan* newspaper, which was granted a subsidy on condition of striving to allay race animosity but forfeited it on account of taking part in race disputes, Government can think of having a subsidised newspaper in Bengal. Government will do well to rectify the mistake even now.

PRASUN,  
Mar. 10th, 1911.

23. The *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 10th March says :—

The Bengal Government's scheme of having a subsidised newspaper in itself has been protested against by both the Indian and the Anglo-Indian press. But to our mind it appears that such a paper may, through its free circulation amongst half-educated villagers, render a great service to them. It may teach them language, and supply them with valuable informations on various useful subjects. Arrangements should therefore be made to distribute in villages the greater part of the 50,000 copies of the *Sulabh Samachar* for which Government will subscribe. The paper should also contain useful agricultural articles, and, to be attractive to readers, small stories, funny news, meteorological reports, market rates, etc. In short, conducted wisely according to the taste and necessities of people, the paper has every chance of proving very useful.

RATNAKAR,  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

24. The *Ratnakar* [Asansole] of the 11th March characterises the opposition of the press to the Bengal Government's

Malicious opposition to the  
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scheme of having a subsidised newspaper for itself as malicious. Rai Bahadur Narendranath

Sen is an able journalist. A newspaper conducted by him is bound to be an ideal of its kind.

BANKURA DARPAN,  
Mar. 8th, 1911.

25. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 8th March remarks that profuse expenditure of money on such protracted trials as those of the Midnapore and Howrah gang cases is not good for the people, as much good could be effected with the money otherwise.

SHIKSHA,  
Mar. 9th, 1911.

26. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 9th March feels confident that before arriving at a decision about the caste question in the case of Bhumihar Brahmins, His Honour

Sir E. Baker will have considered the public opinion on the subject.

The paper suggests that as the people known at different places by different names such as Babhan, Pachhima Bhumihar, and sometimes simply Brahmins are in fact members of one and the same caste, it is desirable for the sake of uniformity that a common term "Bhumihar Brahman" be used for all the different groups of this caste.

SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 9th, 1911.

27. Referring to the protest of Wales against saddling her with the cost of the established Church of England, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th March says that the Government of India also should not spend 25 or 26 lakhs of rupees every year for maintaining a body of Christian clergymen.

28. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* suggests that the allotment for education in the budget should be devoted to the promotion of agricultural and technical along with general elementary education among the masses, as in Japan, with a view to enable them to earn their own living. Highly paid experts need not be imported from Europe for the purpose. No further expenditure on high education is required for the present, for thanks to Lord Curzon's regulations high education is out of the question for the sons of poor people.

SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-ANANDA  
BAZAR PATRIKA.  
MAR. 9th, 1911.

29. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th March is glad that a part of the surplus will be devoted this year to educational and sanitary improvement in marked opposition to the policy of Lord Curzon. As for the remission of taxation, the repeal of the excise duty on cotton goods or the reduction of the duty on petroleum would have been more welcome than a reduction of the duty on tobacco. It is hoped that Government will yet consider the point.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 10th, 1911.

30. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th March thanks the Government of India for the grants it has made to Provincial Governments for educational and sanitary improvement. Now it remains to be considered on what projects money should be spent. In our opinion, says the writer, the grant for sanitary improvements should be devoted mainly to such works as are calculated to check malaria and cholera, supply wholesome drinking water, and provide for a proper drainage of the country. Besides this, the matter should at once be taken in hand, for what will be gained by spending one rupee now will be hard to gain by spending even ten rupees when the rains have set in. As regards the grant on education, it should be spent in extending such education as is calculated to improve agriculture and arts. There is no necessity for establishing schools for giving ordinary education to the rural population of the country. What this population wants is help of capital and training in scientific agriculture.

BANGAVASI,  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

31. The *Basumatli* [Calcutta] of the 11th March says that the surplus in this year's Budget proves how good rainfall brings plenty of money to the public coffers. But if the rains fail in one season famine and pestilence not only empty them, but even obliges the Government to make large loans. We, continues the writer, know of no other country besides Russia in which such a state of things prevails.

BASUMATI,  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister has said that an abundant production of paddy, wheat, oil-seeds, jute, etc., has this year been reflected fully on trade and public revenue. But how is it that there is no abundance in the people's market? The prices of such essential articles of food as rice, flower, mustard oil, etc., have not gone down. It behoves financiers to solve this problem.

We are glad, nevertheless, that the Government has sanctioned large grants for being spent on sanitation and education. It now behoves the people of the country, especially zamindars and rich men, to come forward to help the Government in the matter of sanitary improvements, for the health of the country is deteriorating so fast that the Government's grant will not be sufficient to effectively meet the danger.

32. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th March says that liquor is more injurious than opium, especially to people of hot countries. But the export of European liquor to India is increasing immensely as evidenced by the increase in the proceeds of the duty on that article. Still there is a hue and cry against the Indian Government's opium trade in China while there is none against this importation of liquor. If this export is checked in the least the brewers of England will try to discredit the Indian Government.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

A duty on foreign sugar is imperative in the interests of Indian sugar. The arguments of the opposers of such a duty are of no weight. Without such a duty the Indian sugar industry will share the fate of the indigo industry.

BANGAVASI.  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

33. Referring to the petition of the Indian South African League to the Viceroy praying for prevention of the contemplated recruitment of a large number of coolies from India by ninety special agents of white farmers in Natal with a view to defeating the purpose of the Government of India's Regulation against emigration of indentured Indian labourers to Natal, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th March says that though very difficult the matter is equally an urgent one. It is believed that His Excellency will lose no time in preventing the contemplated recruitment, specially having regard to the new law of the South African Government.

BANGAVASI,  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

34. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th March draws the notice of Sir Edward Baker to the case in which a Mussalman lad suffering from malaria has not only been fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Jameson, Subdivisional Magistrate of Serampore, for having failed to do census enumeration, but also compelled by him to do the work.

SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 9th, 1911.

35. Anent the above case, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th March says:—  
*Ibid.* We do not understand the meaning of this punishment. A man is ill and unable to work. He produces a medical certificate, but still he is compelled to work. His only sin is that he is suffering from malaria. And then if he is fined, why is he again compelled to work.

HINDI BIHARI,  
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

36. The *Hindi Bihari* [Bankipur] of the 3rd March had hoped that the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu's resolution regarding the pay of the officers of the Provincial Educational Service and their promotion to the Imperial Service as well as the amendment proposed by him to the Press Act would be accepted by the Government, both being necessary.

HITVARTA,  
Mar. 9th, 1911.

37. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 9th March is surprised to learn that *Ibid.* the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu has withdrawn his resolution for amending the Press Act following the advice of "friends whose opinion he highly values," and hopes that some other honourable member will take upon himself to move that resolution in the Council.

Regarding the "friends" above referred to, the paper remarks that although Mr. Basu has not disclosed their names, a man of commonest intelligence can guess who they are. The number of such friends has largely increased in the Council, and they call themselves Hindus and claim to be the representatives of the Hindu community, but at the same time do not blush to do harm to it. Such people are the greatest obstacle in the path of our advancement. God save us from such friends!

In the opinion of the journal it is highly necessary that the following two amendments be made in the Press Act:—That the Magistrates be prevented from demanding securities from new presses on very clumsy grounds as has been done in the recent case of Radha Mohan Gokuljee (the proprietor of the *Satya Sanatan Dharma*); and that provision be made for an appeal to the High Court against the demand of security from old presses as well as newspapers. We fully realise, the paper concludes, that the resolution can never be adopted so long as Government are in its favour; but even in case of its rejection, the discussion in the Council on the subject which is so desirable will be productive of some good.

38. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th March takes the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu to task for having withdrawn his Press Act Amendment Bill and introduced a Special Marriage Act Amendment Bill. The former Bill was, according to the writer, a highly necessary and desirable one, while the latter is calculated simply to give pain to the Hindu community. It is hoped that the Hon'ble Member will soon find out his mistake.

Basumati,  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

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39. Referring to the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's Marriage Act Amendment Bill, the 24-Parganas *Vartavaka* [Bhowanipore] of the 7th March writes as follows:—

The tide of the time has turned. Many Brahmos are now of opinion that Brahmoism is but reformed Hinduism. Consequently, they are unwilling to subscribe themselves as non-Hindus. Besides this, the existing law prevents inter-caste marriage amongst Hindus, because while it, on the one hand, does not allow civil marriage between Hindus, Hindu orthodoxy, on the other, declares inter-caste marriage to be invalid. Bhupendra Babu's Bill intends to remove this difficulty and do a much-needed service to the country. Every Hindu social reformer now admits that inter-caste marriage is essentially necessary for the advancement of the Hindu society. The Bill does not aim at doing any harm to orthodox Hindus; for no one will compel them to have recourse to civil marriage. When widow marriage amongst Hindus has received the sanction of law, and sea-voyage is no longer considered a cause for social excommunication, what can be the harm in legalising inter-caste marriage?

40. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 9th March is strongly against the Bill which the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu presented in the Imperial Council on the 1st instant to amend the Special Marriage Act of 1872.

The Hindus have now begun, to a certain extent, the paper observes, to set aside some of the minor differences in order to unite for the common good of the nation. The introduction of the above Bill at this stage, therefore, is an extremely injurious step as it is sure to sow dissensions among the different sections of the community and spread thorns in the path of the men working for the national weal. Mr. Basu, who has arrogated to himself the authority of speaking on behalf of the Hindus, should realise that the latter will never agree to the proposed amendment which if passed into law will be disastrous to their community.

41. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th March writes as follows:—

The marriage of pleasure Bill. When the society sleeps, many an ugly ulcer of evil practice appears on the social organism, righteousness rolls in the dust, luxury and enjoyment become the be all and end all of life, then many a self-constituted leader also appears on the field. Whether heeded by anybody or not, such humbugs do, at such times, with a consequential air, dabble in everything and by gift of the gab as well as by finesse acquire influence. The attempt of shining brass to pass itself off as gold is not a new one in Bengal, but such attempts have become very frequent of late.

Who is there that does not know our Hon'ble Bhupendranath. So long he used to dabble in politics, figure in Congress meetings and pose as an advocate of reformed Hinduism in promiscuous assemblies. We have had from many a proceeding of his evidence of his desire to be all things to all men and to mix up together things Hindu, Musalman and Christian. But we were not aware that he was bent upon turning Hindu society topsy-turvy by means of finesse.

He has recently made a skilful move to convert the holy shrine of Hinduism into a luxurious grove. An acute lawyer as he is he has made that move in the shape of a law, and if the move is not counteracted it will serve to checkmate Hindu society.

The Civil marriage law is according to Hindu notions a misnomer, for in the eye of a Hindu such marriages are no marriages at all. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath has proposed an amendment to this law with a view to revolutionising Hindu society. But the Hon'ble Member in proposing the amendment has failed to remember that the Hindu's marriage is an institution that extends beyond this world and that on it depends the funeral oblations of the deceased. With a view to disarm opposition on the part of Hindus Babu Bhupendranath has stated that Hindu society has nothing to fear from his proposed amendment as it will be open to it to outcaste such people as will marry outside their caste under the proposed amendment, just as it outcastes those who contract marriages under the Widow Marriage Act.

24-PARGANAS  
VARTAVAKA.  
Mar. 7th, 1911.

HITVARTA.  
Mar. 9th, 1911.

HITAVADI.  
Mar. 10th, 1911.

This is a strange argument. Why should Hindu society adopt such a heterodox law. And why should not those who contemplate such un-Hindu marriages cut off all connection with Hindu society? Such a law will legalise not only marriages outside one's own caste, but also marriages with European and American women and thus the funeral ablutions of the deceased will be stopped. The *Hitaradi* is the mouthpiece of Pandits as well as educated orthodox Hindus. It enters a protest against the Bill on their behalf.

We endorse the opinion of the Maharaja of Burdwan on this question. Government should take the opinion of educated Hindus, such as Sir Gurudas Banerjee, Rai Kishori Lal Goswami Bahadur and Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee. We exhort all Hindu associations to enter a vigorous protest against this proposed amendment.

BASUMATI,  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

42. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th March says that the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu has taken a brief from Babu Bhupendranath Basu's Brahmos for amending the specific marriage Act, for introducing an innovation in the Hindu

marriage law. How can the Government arrogate to itself a privilege that properly belongs to Brahmins? The Brahmos have separated themselves from the Hindu society by adopting un-Hindu practices so that it is, as the representative of Punjab seminars has said, a mere waste of time to discuss such a proposal as Babu Bhupendranath has made. Indeed, his effort is as officious as it is ridiculous. Even the Widow Marriage Act which was passed through the efforts of a Brahmin, Pandit Ishvara Chandra Vidyasagar, has failed to exert any appreciable influence on the Hindu society. Babu Bhupendranath's ignorance of the Hindu Shastra and even of the Sanskrit language makes him altogether unfit for the effort in which he has launched himself. The Bill, if passed, will weaken the foundation of the Hindu society and embolden others to get through measures calculated to thoroughly disorganise it. Perhaps some "generously disposed" gentleman will next come forward with a proposal to legalise illegitimacy. It is an age of innovations, so that even such a proposal will not be in want of supporters. Bhupendranath is a great man, he has risen from poverty to the summit of opulence. He sits in the Council by defeating even such a powerful man as the Maharaja of Darbhanga. He has seen the end of British rule in Barisal, and now frequents the *durbars* of *lat-sahibs*. He is a man of many aspects, multifarious activities and innumerable friends. He has plenty of subordinates, followers and *protégés*. We admit all this. But who gave him the right to make a proposal touching Hindu marriage system. He is partial towards Brahmos; he openly eats dinners with Europeans. In marriage he is a staunch Hindu, in speech a great reformer. He is sometimes a moderate, sometimes an extremist. He is prepared to make love to and quarrel with the authorities at one and the same time. We are inclined to ask him, "What art thou?" Money, reputation and friends, all these can be had by good luck, but not so the leadership of the Hindu society. However hard he may try, it is impossible for Bhupendranath to occupy the place of the ancient authors of Shastras and acquire the leadership of the Hindu society.

BANGAVASI,  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

43. In the course of a very long article on the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu's Marriage Bill, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th March indulges in declamatory outbursts and prays the Government to save the Hindus society from a great danger. "Save! save! O British Sovereign!" exclaims the writer. "Beware! Beware! O Hindu community." The interference of westernised Babu Hindus in religious matters is akin in character to the depredations and pollutions to which the religious rites of *rishis* in former ages used to be subjected by Asuras and Rakshasas. To-day the Hindu society is really frightened, startled and astounded. The British Sovereign does not interfere with the religion of his subjects. The few acts of interference which have already taken place are the fruits of the activities of English-educated Babus whose brains the west has perverted and whom the Government knows to be thoughtful, wise and experienced members of the society. Through their efforts the *sati* rite has been abolished, widow marriage has been legalised and the Consent Act has been passed. But now surely Government sees that these measures are the

fruits of mistaken ideas and quite ineffectual. It has refused to entertain the proposals of Babus touching religious endowments. These Babus are more dangerous to Hindupism than Asuras and Rakshasas; for while the latter used to injure it from outside, the former live in its body.

The writer next makes a personal attack on the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and says—Even the other day Bhupendranath did justice to a dinner in a Judge's house. It is an open secret that Bhupendranath is an intimate *Sakha* (male friend) of *Sakhi* (female friend) *Sripurani*. He feels an unending joy in the taking of second husbands by widows. It need be explained to no one to what caste one belongs who has no faith in caste. He who cares not for caste but wants to destroy it not only sullies the glory of his own family, but is also more dangerous than political assassins. Bhupendra may have tried to hide his real self under a blue covering, but now it has come out. We, therefore, ask the Hindu society to beware.

The writer goes on to say that had not the special Marriage Act provided that the contracting parties must declare themselves not to belong to any of the recognised religions of India many non-Hindus would have found means to enter into the fold of Hindu society and terribly disorganise it. The legislators of that time felt the danger and made the provision. Nowadays a wrong education turns the heads of many Hindus, but the discipline of the Hindu society keep them away from many a misdeed. In this state of things it will be in no way wise to deprive the society of its power to keep them in check. The Bill has its origin in the growing desire of Brahmos to subscribe themselves as Hindus although their practices and mode of living differ entirely from those of true Hindus. The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins has told this openly to Babu Bhupendranath. It is hoped that Lord Hardinge who has a keen eye for everything will see through Bhupendra Babu's motive and refuse to allow the Bill to be passed without knowing the view of the Hindu society on it. The opposition which the Bill raised in the Council is hopeful. The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan rose up to the dignity of his position as a member of the Hindu society and characterised the Bill as a dynamite threatened against the society. It was a natural fear on the part of the Maharaja and every true Hindu feels it. The Hon'ble Mr. Majid said that the Bill, if passed, would injure both the Hindu and the Musalman community. To silence the opposition of non-Hindu religious communities the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath said that if these objected to the Bill it might be passed so far as the Hindu community was concerned. Fie! Fie! Bhupendranath! Even a Musalman member felt that the measure would injure the Hindu community, but you who profess yourself to be a Hindu, did not! How are the Brahmos Hindus? What Hindu rites do they perform? What Hindu tenets of faith do they subscribe to? Do they recognise Hindu gods and goddesses? Do they worship *Shalagram*? Do they believe in re-incarnation? Do they abide by the caste system? Do they even always clothe themselves as Hindus? Modern Brahmos are even worse sinners in these respects than the Brahmos of the Adi Samaj founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy. But still the Hon'ble Bhupendranath, a pious Hindu and a scion of a great Hindu family, would draw them within the fold of Hindu society! Remember O Bhupendranath, your noble forefathers of pious memory and repent. We fear lest you should one day propose to legalise raising of seed by the husband's younger brother.

Surely, Bhupendranath, you are working under a aid. You have said that Vaishnavas do not recognise the caste system and that their customs and practices are different from that of other Hindus. By saying this you have not done honour to Vaishnavism; for the Vaishnava Shastra bears unmistakable evidence of Chaitanya's faith in caste. We pray thee, Bhupendranath, do not sully the fair name of Hindupism. You are a great lawyer, we admit and announce it. But we shall be pained to see you muddling in matters of which you knowing nothing. Do not think that the support of the Maharaja of Dighapatia counts for anything, for he is a bird of the same feather as you are. If you, who are a scion of a respectable family, can make a wicked proposal, why cannot a Maharaja support it? *Kalki avatar* has not yet come and the society contains black sheep in every sphere of life. As regards the

Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam's support, it loses all value when we consider that it has been proposed to exclude Mussalmans from the scope of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins has called for the opinion of the public in the matter. The Brahmin Sabha has entered a violent protest against the Bill. Come forward, all Hindus of India, and express in restrained language the pain that the Bill has caused to your heart and the ruin which it would bring on the Hindu society! Come forward, all pandits and pious men, and explain to Lord Hardinge the dangerous import of the Bill.

And, O Lord Hardinge, what need we say to you! When you came out to India we prayed to you, above all things, to seek the opinion of pious men in religious questions. For, the only other means of ventilating a grievance, the heart's pain, the feeling of the mind is to hold meetings and send petitions; but the Seditious Meetings Act has taken away the courage of holding meetings from men's minds. Proclaim from your golden throne the word of assurance that people may freely convene public meetings and lay their minds bare before you. You visited students *incognito*. You can also visit meetings *incognito* and know minds of the people. If you cannot do it yourself, engage able, experienced and generous men like you in the work. And then you will surely come to know that Bhupendranath has committed a blunder.

44. In an article written in the mingled style of jest and ridicule the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th March while criticising the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu's

Bill (for amending the Special Marriage Act) remarks that Mr. Basu's tremendous effort to show that caste distinctions are imaginary have like a "loyalty lecture" immensely pleased the great *pādīs* (clergymen).

He has moreover hit upon an important point, the paper writes further, which is that the Kayasthas are a mixed caste, but (in spite of this) they occupy no mean position in the society (Babu Bhupendranath Basu, the paper adds, is himself a Kayastha); "cross breeding," according to him, is allowed in the Shastras. If any of the contemporaries (hinting at most probably a particular editor) be of mixed caste he should preserve these words of Mr. Basu in golden letters for now he will not have to feel ashamed of his mixed origin.

In conclusion the writer gives the title of Baklolacharya (Professor Fool) on the occasion of this Holy festival to Mr. Bhupendranath Basu in recognition of his learning and other qualifications.

45. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th March welcomes the announcement that a resolution will be moved in the Viceregal Council protesting against any reduction of the tax on tobacco. Both the growers and consumers of tobacco are comparatively well-to-do people. No reduction of the tax upon it is therefore needed. Nay, an enhancement of it will be good from a sanitary point of view, for its cheapness places it within the reach of all, so that even mere striplings now smoke it to the great injury of their health. But while Government is anxious to relieve the rich growers and consumers of tobacco of a portion of the import duty which they are well able to bear it has not thought of affording any similar relief to the poor who are driven by want to burn cheap and noxious kerosine oil. These poor people can afford to have no better lamps than the ordinary tin ones and even superior kerosine oil burnt in such lamps must be noxious to health by reason of the smoke it cannot fail to produce. How disastrous to their health must then be the burning of inferior kerosine oil in such tin lamps! A reduction of the tax on kerosine oil is the only possibly remedy for this mischief.

46. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th March expresses its satisfaction at the reply given by Government to the Maharaja of Dighapatia's interpellation in the Council on the subject of the demand of deposits from printing presses.

47. Referring to the resolution which the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya intends to move about taxing sugar, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th March says that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale will most probably propose at the same time that a committee be formed to consider how Government can help the sugar industry in this country. It is hoped that Government will do something to revive the

*BHARAT MITRA,*  
Mar. 11<sup>th</sup>, 1911.

*NAYAK,*  
Mar. 8th, 1911.

*HITAVADI,*  
Mar. 10th, 1911.

*BAJUMATI,*  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

dying industry and thereby provide a large number of people with means of livelihood.

48. The *Basumatî* [Calcutta] of the 11th March is fully satisfied with the Government's reply to the Hon'ble Maharaja

The Maharaja of Dighapatia's interpellations about newspapers. of Dighapatia's question about demand of securities from newspapers. No one denies that ill-directed

newspapers require to be governed with a strong hand, for they are pestilence in the social body. The authorities should, however, depend on the judgment of only unquestionably good judges in the matter, and make provision accordingly.

As regards another question of the Maharaja as to whether Government gives high rates than ordinary to any newspapers for its advertisements, Government has replied that it knows of no instance in which a higher rate has been paid to any newspaper. It is, however, undeniable that Government does not often give its advertisements to newspapers having large circulation, whilst it gives them to others of very limited circulation. What is the cause of this? Again if the *Tribune* has to be believed the *Pioneer* openly admits that it charges a higher rate than ordinary for Government's advertisements. In that case, the Government's reply reveals a deplorable ignorance on its part. However all this may be, in future the *Sulabh Samachar* will surely have a monopoly of Government's advertisements in Bengal.

49. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th March protests against the proposed reduction of the tobacco tax. The existing

The proposed reduction of the tobacco-tax. rate of tax may have injured a little the business of a few Indian manufacturers of cigarettes

with foreign tobacco, but it has greatly stimulated business of Indian tobacco and checked the luxury of smoking, a result of the utmost importance in this connection. A reduction of the tax will jeopardise both these effects.

50. Referring to the interpellation of the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan about the indignities which an Hon'ble Member of

Men in high position insulted by military and railway officers. the Legislative Council and Mr. Hassan Imam suffered at the hands of a military officer and a white

railway officer, respectively, the *Basumatî* [Calcutta] of the 11th March says:—

We have long been urging that the offenders in such cases should be punished publicly; for otherwise the punishment fails to deter others from committing similar offences and also to reassure the public mind. We hope that the authorities will now consider the point.

*BASUMATI,*  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

*BANGAVASI,*  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

*BASUMATI,*  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

#### IV—NATIVE STATES.

51. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 5th March is highly pleased with Mr. Montagu's straightforward reply to Mr.

Cow-killing in Kashmir.

Burgoyne's interpellation on the Kashmir Govern-

ment's standing order against cow-killing and use of beef within its jurisdiction. Is it improper for a Hindu potentate to prevent cow-killing within his own territory? Is the flesh of cows in Kashmir so sweet that beef-eaters are sorry to go without it?

52. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th March is glad to learn that

Prohibition of cow-slaughter in Mr. Montagu has declared in Parliament that the Kashmir. Secretary of State declines to interfere in a question

of purely internal administration like the prohibition of the eating of beef in Kashmir. The Musalmans are not habitual beef-eaters. The prohibition may, however, inconvenience a handful of Europeans. But it would be indiscreet to interfere with the internal administration of a feudatory State for the sake of a small number of Europeans.

53. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the

Princely nuptials.

9th March writes as follows:—

There have lately been celebrated in the Punjab the nuptials of two reigning chiefs which present a striking contrast one to the other, in every attendant circumstance. The Maharaja of Kapurthala has married a Spanish lady and the guests who graced the occasion were imported from far off Spain, France and America. The other

*SAMAY,*  
Mar. 5th, 1911.

*HITAVADI,*  
Mar. 10th, 1911.

*SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-ANANDA  
BAZAR PATRIKA.*  
Mar. 9th, 1911.

marriage is that of the Raja of Faridkote. In this marriage there was no drinking or dancing. There was, indeed, a theatrical performance, but in it instruction was blended with amusement. Gifts were besides made to the extent of nearly Rs. 10,000 for the improvement of schools and religious associations. The chief officer of the Maharaja of Kapurthala is a Mr. French, a Civilian, while the President of the Council of Regency of the latter State is Sirdar Dayal Singh, a financial officer.

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PRATIKAR,  
Feb. 22nd, 1911.

24-PARGANAS  
VARTAVAKA,  
Mar. 7th, 1911.

HITVARTA,  
Mar. 9th, 1911.

HITVARDI,  
Mar. 10th, 1911.

B.SUMATI,  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

#### VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

54. Referring to the murder of Head Constable Chakravarty, the *Pratikar* [Berhampore] of the 22nd February says

The Calcutta murder. that perpetrators of such heinous offences are doing incalculable harm to the country. They were quiet for some time, but have again begun their career of sin. This, concludes the writer, has made us extremely thoughtful and sorry, and we pray that the culprits may be soon arrested and heavily punished.

55. The 24-Parganas *Vartavaka* [Bhowanipore] of the 7th March is shocked at the recent bomb outrage in Calcutta and prays to God for granting good sense to the misdirected people who are sinning against nature and bringing ruin on their country by perpetrating such heinous crimes. God, continues the writer, is now our only hope. May he take mercy on this hapless land?

56. Referring to the latest bomb incident in Calcutta, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 9th March says that these heinous crimes have set back the hand of the clock of progress in this country and are doing much greater injury to the people themselves than to the Government.

The paper however hopes that the misdoings of these d—s (the anarchists) or the cries of the Anglo-Indian papers will not disturb the equanimity of the Government; for to adopt the policy of repression for the whole country can never be considered as praiseworthy in view of the crime of a few.

57. The *Hitvarti* [Calcutta] of the 10th March says that occurrence of "Bomb again: what we learn from it."

the bomb outrage close upon the heels of the murder at Shikdarpara show that anarchism though lying powerless under the influence of the repressive legislation has not yet lost its venom. There can be no doubt that these crimes are hated by the people at large. It is a pity that none of the mischievous men who while themselves remaining behind the scenes poison the minds of young men and egg them on to commit cruel murders have yet been caught. The reason why young men of respectable families can be made to commit such deeds is that these mischievous instigators appeal to the patriotic sentiments of these young men. Another reason is the decay of religious instruction on account of which young men cannot realise that evil can in the law of nature never bring good. The aim of these anarchists is to maintain perpetual distrust and ill-feeling between the rulers and the people by anarchist outrages; the moment signs of returning good-feeling are visible they commit such crimes thereby compelling the former to have recourse to repressive legislation. But the question is whether Government should harass the entire population for the sake of a few misguided men and thereby play into the hands of the anarchists. Lord Hardinge has the reputation of being a cool-headed and far-sighted statesman and it remains to be seen how he conducts himself in this crisis.

58. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th March expresses great concern at the recent bomb outrage in Calcutta and says:

The question now is where did the boy get the bomb? Was it one of the bombs manufactured at Muraripukur, or has a new bomb factory been started? It is necessary to enquire into the matter. We earnestly pray all guardians to keep a sharp eye on their sons and other wards.

59. Referring to the present anarchism in India, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas* [Calcutta] of the 8th March says that  
 The Bengali anarchists. *Hablu Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th March says that  
 Lord Curzon's obstinacy and love of absolute power have created an agitation for liberty in this country. Though the tide of liberty which is making its way from west to east and the heroism of the Japanese, have caused a general awakening in the Asiatics, yet the awakening which in its natural course would have taken some ten years to reach India has been brought about before its time by the policy of Lord Curzon.

This agitation has been caused by the partition of Bengal which also gave rise to *swadeshi*, boycott and the cry of *Bande Mataram*. At last a group of politicians gave politics and patriotism a religious garb and formed secret societies, the members of which now do not hesitate to use revolvers, bombs, etc.

Though Lord Minto dealt with the matter in a very statesman like manner yet the fire of anarchism which was kindled in the hearts of some young Bengalis by Lord Curzon's love of absolute power could not be extinguished. It is therefore that some of the Bengalis have made it their duty to kill European and Indian officials. They become very active in their heinous work and then retire for a time when they find the Government making strenuous efforts to find out the culprits to begin afresh after a short interval.

It is very surprising that the Bengalis who were hitherto known to be the most timid race among the Indians have under the electric influence of patriotism become so bold as to consider death in this cause a better life. The manner and bearing of some of them condemned to death at the time of going to the gallows have added energy to the surviving members of their society. They are not only inimical to the English officials but do not spare even their Bengali brethren who help the Government in carrying out measures against the anarchists. Recently they have killed a police officer, who was very active in arresting political criminals, in one of the streets of Calcutta, and though a reward of a thousand rupees has been offered by the Government for the arrest of the murderer yet no clue has yet been found of him. The other day a Bengali youth threw a bomb on an English officer in a motor-car, in a public thoroughfare and in broad daylight. The bomb did not explode. The offender has been arrested and has admitted that he really meant to kill another officer, but through mistake threw the bomb at a wrong car.

These Bengalis prepare their own bombs, and though they are not so good as they ought to be yet if they go on in this work for some time they will become masters of the art of manufacturing these machines, and then the matter will become very serious. The question of the partition of Bengal is likely to come up for discussion before the new Government in the India Council and no wonder it may be annulled. But the question is whether the Bengalis would rest satisfied with it. We answer the question in the negative. Considering the love of liberty which has inspired the Asiatics it is not probable that the present agitation will subside. By iron hand and hard measures the feeling, which might burst forth in another ten years, may be suppressed only to come out before its time.

60. Referring to the recent murder of the police officer, the *Tirkut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 9th March requests the benign Government to adopt some such means as would root out the evil (of anarchy) from this country.

61. Referring to the recent anarchist outrages in Calcutta, the *Sahyadri* [Calcutta] of the 9th March says:—

"Why has unrest been created again?" All was quiet for one year after Shamsul Alum's murder. Every one hoped that Bengal would again peacefully march towards progress and prosperity. The visit of Lord Hardinge to students' messes falsified the charge of anarchism against students. At such a time unrest has again reared its head. We are unable to make out who are throwing obstacles in the path of the country's progress by thus creating unrest, and why.

62. Referring to the recent bomb outrage in Calcutta, the *Muhammad* [Calcutta] of the 10th March addresses the anarchists and says that they must be mad men if they think

NAKA-I-MUQADDAS  
 HABLU MATIN.  
 Mar. 8th, 1911.

TIKHUT SAMACHAR

TIKHUT SAMACHAR,  
 Mar. 9th, 1911.

SAHYADRI,  
 Mar. 9th, 1911.

MUHAMMAD,  
 Mar. 10th, 1911.

that they can drive the English out of this country by committing such heinous crimes. They are rebels against humanity, against society and against the country. They are a handful of hot-headed, misdirected young men who are cursed by all their fellow-countrymen and true patriots. Had the energies of such of them as have been hanged or are rotting in prison been directed in good directions, what a deal of service they might have done to the country. There is still time for them to mend their habits, confess their guilt and engage in doing real service to the country under the protection of the benign British Government.

MUHAMMADI,  
Mar. 10th, 1911.

63. Referring to the recent bomb outrage in Calcutta, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th March says that the Government is merely wasting enormous sums of money

in trying to suppress anarchism by means of extensive judicial trials, a huge detective department and so on. The repressive measures are still more out of place here; for they simply grind loyal and innocent people instead of punishing anarchists. As, for instance, the Seditious Meetings Act, and the Press Act have simply injured the press, as anarchical doctrines are never ventilated from the platform or through the press. It is the fault of the Government if they cannot punish a few revolutionists. But that is no reason why the rights and privileges of loyal people should be curbed.

HINDI BIHARI,  
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

64. The *Hindi Bihari* [Bankipur] of the 3rd March has no doubt that the people of India at present are not fit for Self-Government, and that for the attainment of that ability great activity and determination is required.

SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 9th, 1911.

65. Referring to the announcement in the *Indian Mirror* that the *Sulakh Samachar*, the subsidised newspaper, will be published from the 1st Baishak next, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th March says:—

Every one would have been glad if Rai Narendranath Sen Bahadur had refused to accept the editorship of the newspaper. We know that Babu Srishchandra Sarvadhikary, the editor of the *Hindu Patriot*, once refused an offer from Sir Andrew Fraser for editing a subsidised newspaper. Sris Babu said that such a step on his part would ruin the prestige of the *Hindu Patriot*. He advised the Bengal Government to buy over one of the existing newspapers with pecuniary help in some shape. Had Rai Bahadur Narendranath followed Sish Babu's example, his friends would have been spared the pain they are now feeling for him.

HITVARTA,  
Mar. 9th, 1911.

66. According to the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 9th March it is a characteristic of the "white" journals of India that they never accept that the Government is capable of ever giving a cause of grievance to Indians and they would admit a grievance only when either it has already been redressed or is engaging the attention of the Government, for instance, the *Englishman* which did never admit the depressed condition of the agricultural classes of India, is now disposed to admit it only because the paper is anxious to praise the Government for the success of the Co-operative Credit Societies.

HITVARTA,  
Mar. 9, 1911.

We admit, further says the paper, that the Co-operative Societies will benefit the agriculturists, and it is a matter of great satisfaction that the Government has directed its attention to the question. But the societies are not just what we desire them to be like.

Bihar Bandhu,  
Mar. 11, 1911.

67. From the *Englishman's* severe criticism of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald for extending to India the work of the association (in England) for the protection of the labourers' interest the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 9th March concludes that its defects notwithstanding the association on the whole will most probably prove beneficial to this country, for the opposition of the *Englishman* or others of the same brotherhood is an obvious proof, except in a few cases, that the opposed measure is calculated to do good to India.

68. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 11th March warns its readers that there is no occasion for them to celebrate the Holi festival merry-making surrounded as they

are by evils of all sorts such as want of food, various diseases, and internal dissensions, etc., and calls on them to gird up their loins to do their duty by spreading education and making self-sacrifices for the good of the country.

The same paper in the course of another article dwells on the merits of unity and concludes the same with the words "United we stand divided we fall."

69. The *Hindi Bihari* [Bankipur] of the 3rd March is very glad to hear that Lord Crewe will come out to India with His Majesty at the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, for His Lordship will then have the opportunity of personally

seeing that the India of to-day is not the same as it was ten years back. The Indians are now earnestly aspiring for obtaining a share in the government of their country and entertain hopes that the Government will respond to their aspiration in proportion to their capability.

70. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 8th March says that the Government of India ought to consider the suggestion made by Mr. Stead in the *Review of Reviews* that the coronation of the King-Emperor in Delhi

should be commemorated by repealing the Indian Press Act and such other measures on condition that they should not be reintroduced unless something very grave happens, a releasing of all political prisoners, prohibiting slaughter of cows during His Majesty's stay in India, and giving the Indians the right of petitioning His Majesty in matters of oppression, assault, etc., on them.

71. Anent the above subject the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 10th March also makes the same suggestions as Mr. Stead with the exception of the one about petitioning the King.

Ibid.  
72. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 8th March says that India will gladly bear the whole of the cost of the Coronation Darbar considering that this will be the first time that the King-Emperor will be crowned

in India. But all unnecessary expenditure should be avoided. As the Emperor himself will be present there will be no need of such pomp and parade of the Governor as at the Curzonian Darbar. The allotments for the different Provincial Governments, therefore, appear to be excessive. The Emperor will himself address words of reassurance to the people and grant them privileges that would be enough to distinguish the Darbar. Pomp and parade, though necessary, should be kept within moderate bounds.

73. On the occasion of the Delhi Darbar held by Lord Curzon, writes the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th March, Mr. J. N. Gupta, I.C.S., was in charge of the Press-camp, and he discharged his duties very ably.

But the *Tribune* says that in the ensuing Darbar Mr. Bayley of the Bengal Secretariat will be given the charge of the Press-camp. Considering that this time the Emperor himself will hold the Darbar it is highly desirable that Indians should be engaged on it in a larger number than was done the last occasion. What then is the reason of making a contrary arrangement?

74. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 9th March supports the memorial proposed by Mr. Jasawala of Jabbalpur to be presented to His Majesty the King with the 50 millions of signatures and calls on patriotic Indians to help Mr. Jasawala in obtaining the signatures.

75. Referring to Lord Hardinge's visit to students' messes in Calcutta, Lord Hardinge's visit to the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 5th March says that His Excellency has, by this act, proved not only that he is a man of great courage and strength of mind, but also that he has faith in the genuine loyalty of the Indians. The result of this small incident is bound to be far-reaching. From the moment that the students have heard that their visitor was the Viceroy they have been filled with admiration and respect for him, and they are grateful to him for the trouble he has taken for them. It is hoped that henceforward their wants and grievances will be better looked after. Lord Hardinge will, it is believed, prove to be a second Lord Ripon for India.

HINDI BIHARI,  
Mar. 3rd, 1911.

HINDUSTHAN,  
Mar. 8th, 1911.

SAMAY,  
Mar. 10th, 1911.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Mar. 8th, 1911.

BANGAVASI,  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

SATYA SANATAN  
DHARMA,  
Mar. 9th, 1911.

SAMAY,  
Mar. 5th, 1911.

NAYAK.  
Mar. 8th, 1911.

76. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th March remarks that there is but little agreement between the professed principles and practices of some of the most zealous social reformers in Bengal. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath is a most staunch reformer so far as profession goes. But in practice he is a rigid observer of not only the caste, but also the *Kulin* system. Rai Narasimhanath Sen, who is an advocate of adult marriage in the case of women, has never married any of his sons to a grown-up lady. And Babu Shrendranath Bauerjee, who professes to disregard caste distinction, has never married a daughter of his to any one but a Brahmin. How can one ask anybody to follow the advice of reformers of this type?

BANGAVASI.  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

77. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th March learns from "Max" of *Capital* that Sir Edward Baker is desirous of building a residence for him at Bandel, Hooghly. But some of the members of his Executive Council are opposed to this. Sir Andrew Fraser had contemplated to build a residence at Bankipore, and spent a large sum of money on Frasergunge. Will Sir Edward the Wise do such a thing on the eve of his retirement from Bengal?

SANJIVANI.  
Mar. 9th, 1911.

78. Anent the above, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th March says :—  
*Ibid.*  
His Honour is in Bengal for only a short time more, and his successor may not have the same liking for Bandel as he has. We, therefore, heartily support *Capital's* proposal that if the Government of Bengal is in a very affluent condition it should spend its surplus money in building hostels for students or spreading lower education.

NAYAK.  
Mar. 13th, 1911.

79. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 13th March has the following :—  
*Capital's* abusive language. Many of our readers are aware that the English mercantile community have an organ of the name of *Capital*. The Lieutenant Governor is desirous to have a house erected for himself on the banks of the Hooghly, and the paper announces that His Honour is not pulling on well with the Executive Council, (that is to say, differences have arisen between him and Mr. Slack, Mr. Duke and Rai Kishori Lal Goswami Bahadur). It is further announced by that paper that the new Advocate General has received three lakhs of rupees in one year. The remarks that have been made in that paper in regard to these things are couched in language that is worse than that of fishwives. The language of the *Sandhya* newspaper was far less offensive. The *Sandhya* used to abuse people and abuse is a bad thing. But extreme envy, meanness and spite is betrayed by the language applied by this paper to the Lieutenant Governor. This feeling that why should the Advocate obtain so much when their own community do not is so prominent that we do not wish to reproduce its language and there can be no doubt that decency, propriety and the law have alike been transgressed in the few lines about the Advocate-General and the bomb in the Bengal Secretariat. We ask, who was it that informed *Capital* about the disagreement between the Lieutenant Governor and his Council? By giving the information has not the informant made himself liable under any of the sections of the Official Secrets Act? How is the public harmed by difference of opinion which is inevitable when a number of people act together? That the Lieutenant Governor has succeeded in carrying his point bespeaks his meanness. Is it not true that the information would not have found its way into the columns of *Capital* if the defeated had not carried the fate of their defeat outside. Has not he, in so doing, violated the provisions of the Official Secrets Act? Then do not the remarks about the bomb at the Writers' Buildings make the *Capital* press liable to confiscation under the law?

BASUMATI.  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

80. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th March writes as follows :—  
When the reform of the Legislative and Indian Members of Executive Councils was first introduced, everybody from Lord Morley to the Bengalis sang in praise of it. But we said that it was a mare's nest incapable of doing any good to the country. It simply recognised the fundamental principle of self-government and that also very remotely. True self-government and this reform are as wide apart from each other as Mr. Morley, the biographer of Burke, is from

Lord Morley, Secretary of State for India. The reform has, moreover, raised a barrier against the formation of all Indian nationality by fostering racial narrowness. Besides this, our fears about the utility of having Indian Members on Executive Councils have come to be realised. Mr. S. P. Singh, Mr. Ali Imam, Rai Kishori Lal Goswami Bahadur and Mr. Krishnaswami Ayer have, on entering office, become thoroughly pro-Government and forgotten that they represent the country.

In Congress Mr. Sinha had been opposed to repression, but in office he supported it.

Mr. Amir Ali has, on accepting office, fully supported the repressive measures of the Government, but at the same time said that a handful of men having no status in society are responsible for all the atrocities that have been committed. Such inconsistent reasoning is not likely to do any service to the country.

As for Rai Bahadur Kishori Lal Goswami, a man little known to the public before his elevation to the Bengal Executive Council, he the other day took an Hon'ble Member to task for having demanded a larger number of Indian Members for Tirhoot District Boards, and asked him to be grateful to the Government for what had already been granted. A little consideration would have shown the Rai Bahadur that the Government's object in introducing self-government is to educate the people in it and extend more and more its privileges to them. Such members as do honorary service as members of District and Local Boards do so with the hope of seeing the country advancing. They have a right to demand an extension of privileges, and the Government does not deny it. Why did then this son of a Goswami grow hot over the matter?

Lastly, Mr. Krishnaswami Ayer was found out the other day when he opposed the Hon'ble Raghava Rao's proposal to give to some Taluk Boards the right of appointing their own presidents, which was, however, accepted by the Government in a slightly modified form. In this connection the Madras Standard has pointed out that in 1906 Mr. Ayer had, as President of the Madras Provincial Conference, said that the right of electing presidents should be gradually conferred on all Boards. But now that he has been elevated to the Executive Council he can join our poet in singing—

“ As the path I have left  
My views I have changed.”

In similar circumstances many do change their views.

The Hindu of Madras has, with sorrow, said :—

“ The function of an Indian Member of the Executive Council is, when rightly understood, to act as an intermediary between the representatives of the people and the Government. It is a sorry spectacle—and, we hope, it will never recur—that the Government as such has had to accept the views of non-official members on a public question as against a strong line taken to the contrary by the Indian Member of the Executive Council.”

There is no chance of this hope on the part of the Hindu being realised. For, unless a change is made in the Reform, it will not be easy for the Government to get able Indians for the Executive Councils.

81. Referring to what Capital has written about a persistent rumour that

Rumour of annulment of the Partition of Bengal will be annulled the Basumatî [Calcutta] of the 11th March says that the news is

too good to be true. Policy and prestige have been preventing the authorities from healing the wound which Lord Curzon inflicted on the hearts of all Bengalis.

82. Anent the above subject, the Samay [Calcutta] of the 10th March

*Ibid.* says :—

No time should be lost in placing the two Bengals under one Governor.

#### URIA PAPERS:

83. Referring to the questions asked in the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council regarding the increase of Muslim holidays, the Utkalapika [Cuttack] of the 4th March approves of the replies which

BASUMATI,  
Mar. 11th, 1911.

SAMAY,  
Mar. 10th, 1911.

UTKALPIKA,  
March 4th, 1911.

were given to the questions by Hon'ble Members on behalf of the Government, and observes that it would serve the public interest better if the number of existing holidays would be diminished instead of being increased as some of the holidays are the causes of idleness and vain amusement and are, therefore, injurious.

UTKALDIPKA,  
March 5th, 1911.

84. Referring to the proposed publication of a weekly vernacular paper under the direction of Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur, of which the Government of Bengal has agreed to subscribe for 25,000 copies, of which the cost to Government will be an annual sum of Rs. 62,500, of which a sum of Rs. 15,625 has been paid in advance, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 4th March makes the following observations:—

"It would have been better if an explanation of the object of the publication of this new paper would have come from the side of the Government. Seeing that many important items of work have remained pending for want of funds, the expenditure of such a large sum on a newspaper is liked by none. It is a matter of great wonder that a considerate administrator like Sir Edward Baker hastily agreed to spend so much money in the hope of the uncertain utility of such spread of education."

UTKALDIPKA.  
March 4th, 1911.

85. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 4th March highly appreciates the recent *incognito* visit of His Excellency Lord Hardinge to students' messes in Calcutta. The writer observes in this connection that in days gone by some District Magistrates patrolled the town of Cuttack *incognito* and did some good thereby and hopes that this practice may be revived by the noble example of His Excellency.

UTKALDIPKA,  
March 4th, 1911.

86. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 4th March regrets the serious disturbance which took place a few days ago in Balubazar in the Cuttack town in connection with an illumination procession. Several persons

were seriously injured. The writer is sorry to observe that this is a sad comment on the dutifulness of the Cuttack Police, which does not seem to pay proper attention to matters connected with illumination, in spite of his repeated requests for the purpose. The writer is of opinion that if the police be incapable of keeping the peace on such occasions, it is better to stop illuminations than to allow breach of the peace.

UTKALDIPKA.  
March 4th, 1911.

87. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 4th March takes strong exception to the terms of the water-supply notice, which has been published in its columns over the signature of the Chairman of the Sadar Local Board, Cuttack,

and in which it has been stated (1) that the residents of the village in which a new well is to be sunk will pay to the Local Board in advance one-third of the estimated cost of sinking such a well, and that the owner of the spot in which such a well will be sunk will make over that spot to the Board without taking any consideration, (2) that the owner of the new tank that is to be excavated, or of the old tank that is to be re-excavated, will pay to the Board in advance one-third of the estimated cost of such excavation or re-excavation, and (3) will make over to the Board all his rights to such tank except the fishery right. The editor observes that the simple village folk cannot act in accordance with such terms, that the notice shows that the question has not been considered from every point of view, and that petitions on the subject do not seem to be forthcoming in sufficient numbers, and suggests that a notice should be given inviting petitions stating the causes of water difficulty, if any, in such villages which suffer therefrom.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
March 8th, 1911.

88. After writing something about the unsuitability of the chambers in which the Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils are now held, and after making a suggestion for a separate house for the purpose, the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 2nd March has the following:—

"His Imperial Majesty during his stay in Calcutta may be asked to lay the foundation-stone of the first Parliamentary building in India. This will produce great effect on the public mind, and will be a permanent memorial of

An action of Government not approved.

the first Indian Coronation, as the Delhi Durbar, as it at present stands, leaves no permanent memorial.

"The people of Bengal wanted to have the statue of Emperor Edward VII unveiled by his present Majesty, and since that is not going to be held, we think our suggestion may be taken up as it is far better than that. We trust this may engage the attention of those concerned."

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE ;

*The 18th March 1911.*



**CONFIDENTIAL.]**

No. 11 of 1911

## REPORT (PART II)

ON

# NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 18th March 1911.

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH  
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	K. P. Chatterji, age 46, Brahmin ...	4,000
2	"Behar Herald" ...	Patna	Weekly	Monmatha Nath Dey, age 41, Pleader of Bankipore.	500
3	"Beharee" ...	Bankipore	Bi-weekly	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P. Sharma of Muzaaffarpur.	750
4	"Bengalee" ...	Calcutta	Daily	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 39, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	"Bihar" ...	Patna	Weekly	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 36, Kayastha.	750
6	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu.	500
7	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.	800
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 46, Brahmin, and Panchanon Mazumdar, age 36, Hindu, Baidya.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 61, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Brojendra Nath Ghose ...	500
11	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Do.	Editor's name not known for certain. Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.	2,000
12	"Kayestha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Jugal Kishore, age 37, Kayastha ...	600
13	"Musalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	600
14	"National Daily"	Do.	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu	500
15	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 59, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
16	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 69, retired Head Master of a Government College.	400
17	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 32 ...	3,000

**ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.**

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	REMARKS.
1	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	(See above) ... ... ...	Defunct.
2	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Weekly	(Ditto) ... ... ...	Ditto.
3	"National Daily"	Ditto	Daily	(Ditto) ... ... ...	Ditto.
4*	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha ...	2,000 (circulation).
5	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Ditto	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41 (Editor since 1st November 1910).	500

NOTE.—Dealt with by the Bengal Special Department since 1st June 1910.



## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

270. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes the following report of its Sherpur correspondent:—“In a sweetmeat vendor's shop *Sankirtan* party at Sherpur in the town there used to be regular *sankirtans* stopped by police. every evening. Nothing was disorderly in the same, and the songs were all religious. It is alleged that, under orders of the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Thorpe, the police stopped the *kirtan*, and threatened the singers with prosecution if further *kirtan* goes on in future. The *sankirtan* was not so much within his bungalow or hearing as to disturb his equanimity.”

AMRITA BAZAR  
Patrika,  
7th Mar. 1911.

“Needless to say” says the journal “the action in prohibiting the *kirtan* has caused great public surprise. Surely the matter is one which should attract the attention of the higher authorities.”

## (d)—Education.

271. The *Biharee* writes as follows:—“We are of opinion that the Patna College is not keeping even that degree of efficiency Educational requirements of which characterized it during the period that Sir Andrew was at the helm of local affairs, but that there has been in many respects a change for the worse. The M. A. classes are now abolished, and even so popular a subject as Philosophy is not taught there. The staff of the college is far from satisfactory and requires additional hands very urgently. At present there is no Professor of Logic, the services of the former Professor of Logic having been dispensed with. Knowing as we do, Sir Edward to be one of the best friends and well-wishers of students, we trust His Honour will be pleased to make a searching enquiry into the educational needs of our province.”

BIHAREE,  
3rd Mar. 1911.

## (g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

272. The *Indian Empire* reports another case of friction between a European and Indians on the East Indian Railway:—“In this case,” says the journal “a Railway Engineer travelling first class is said to have added injury to insult in respect of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Khan, Mr. Mahomed Yunus, Barrister-at-law, and Babu Krishna Sahay, vakil of Bankipur. Not content with heaping abuse, the European forced the orderly of the Khan Bahadur, a Government employé in the Legislative Department, to hang outside, while the train was in full motion, from the hand rail for about three-quarters of an hour! It was brutal and inhuman if anything. What was worse, the Sub-Inspector of the Railway Police at Mokameh, in spite of these facts, arrested the poor, trembling and unnerved orderly and sought to prosecute him, though this model officer had no action to take against the European. The case, as it has been reported, is one which demands the prosecution of the European, whom we need hardly tell that every one of the gentlemen, whose presence in the compartment in which he was travelling gratis, they had paid for (*sic*), is far more respectable than he, on a charge of doing a rash act endangering human life, and the instant dismissal of the police officer for the ignoble part he played.”

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
14th Mar. 1911.

## (h)—General.

273. In drawing attention to the fact that the youths who commit political outrages are acting at the instance of older men the *Indian Nation* writes:—“It is indeed a

INDIAN NATION,  
13th Mar. 1911.

matter of pity that pests of humanity who, by their pernicious teachings, have created the situation are now safely passing their days while their tools are making the situation unbearable. Is it not high time that the Government should more vigorously deal with the fountain head?"

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
6th Mar. 1911.

274. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—" There are certain circumstances connected with the Dalhousie Square bomb Dalhousie square bomb outrage. outrage, which demand the serious consideration of all unprejudiced minds. The bomb is said to be a large metallic one; and, if the report of an Anglo-Indian contemporary is to be credited, it is a *pucka* infernal machine of European make; yet it 'failed to explode the explosive materials and chemicals with which the bomb had been charged, being, it is suspected, damaged and consequently harmless and ineffectual.' The result is fortunate—perhaps too fortunate if this result was not intended. We do not know if it did any injury even to the tin tray with which it came in contact, beyond the trace of a dent. Then there is considerable mysticism in the manner and deportment of the thrower, who, again, is stated to be the brother of Babu Jogendra Nath Mukerjee, a C. I. D. officer. All these circumstances lead us to suggest that judgment should be suspended till the official investigation is complete, and its result made public."

INDIAN EMPIRE,  
14th Mar. 1911.

275. The *Indian Empire* says that the Indian community agrees with the Englishman that substantial rewards should be offered to enable the perpetrators of political outrages to be brought to justice.

BENGALEE,  
5th Mar. 1911.

276. With reference to the so called repressive measures the *Bengalee* writes :—" As regards the recent crimes affording a justification for the continuance of those measures, we should rather think they conclusively prove that the restrictive measures have failed to touch the anarchists and, therefore, are unnecessary. These measures have now been in operation for months, in some cases for years together. During all this time there has been no propaganda, whether in the press or on the platform, which has even remotely encouraged crime. Does that not convincingly show that there is no connection whatever between crime on the one hand, and the public press and the platform on the other? On the other hand, if the recent crimes are in any way the result of secret meetings of conspirators, it is clear that so far as these meetings are concerned the restrictive measures are altogether powerless. Our own impression is that a vigilant and capable police is the only agency that can cope with these crimes and the causes that lead on to them."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
8th Mar. 1911.

277. In pointing out the alleged extravagance of the Bengal Secretariat Press, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—" Even Statement of annual establish- under the abnormal circumstances of the year ment charges of the Bengal, 1905-06, the percentage of establishment charges was Secretariat Press. 79.66, whereas since then it steadily increased till

in 1909-10 it struck the top almost at 98.19. And, incredible as this percentage no doubt is, it is not everything ; there are points in this connection which need be taken into account in getting at the actual state of affairs, for these are after all cooked up figures which only partially reveal the ugly sights behind the screens. . . . First, we notice that the present Superintendent is going in largely for the purchase of plants, etc., on the ground that these are necessary as being labour-saving machinery for the better working of the press and relieving the congestion in the quarters now occupied by the establishment, which, in plain language, means the reduction of establishment charges by the replacement of manual labour by up-to-date machinery. Thus, if in 1905-06 purchase of plants was made of the value of Rs. 75,175, in 1909-10 the amount expended under this head rose to Rs. 1,49,908, but, as we have shewn above, the establishment charges worked out 79.56 and 98.19 per cent. respectively. It will now be seen that in four years the amount spent for obtaining new and up-to-date machinery all but doubled itself, though we feel, the Superintendent, Mr. Norton, has no satisfactory explanation for the same. Machinery is most useful and economical when there are large orders, but so far as we are aware, work in the Bengal Secretariat Press hardly exceeds a few hundred copies at a time. Necessarily, therefore, the need of machinery had never been felt before

this; and, as a fact, those that have been brought out by the present Superintendent at so much expense to the public exchequer are more or less standing by—like so many show elephants, for the simple reason that there is no work for them. . . . Would it be believed that the only big job that the Bengal Secretariat Press used formerly to do has now been transferred to the firm of Messrs. Gulab Sing—we mean, the ‘ Indian Law Reports ?’ As the imprint line in all printing works will shew, all other works turned out by the Bengal Secretariat Press number a few hundreds, and hence they are best and most cheaply done by the hand. Why then, this large outlay on machinery ? It is for the Government to find out and satisfy the public. . . . The establishment charges during the years 1900-01 and 1909-10, were as stated by Government, Rs. 2,05,812 and Rs. 3,11,239. Thus, if we deduct from these the actual labour, viz., Rs. 1,49,068 and Rs. 1,51,893 we get what Government paid, only and solely, for ‘ supervision,’ that is, the pay of the controlling staff. Well, simple subtraction gives us Rs. 56,744 in 1900-01 and Rs. 1,59,346 in 1909-10 ! Since 1900-01 there has been an increase of 1 per cent. only in the outturn of work but the establishment charges have increased by 51 per cent., and cost under plants, etc., has been over cent. per cent. We stop here to day, in our exposition of this scandal in order to allow the public and the Government to ponder over these figures and judge for themselves what is going on in the Bengal Secretariat Press.”

278. “ Of the 25,000 copies of the subsidised paper ” says the *Bengalee*, Subsidised vernacular paper in Bengal. “ how many we ask, will be read ? And if read, the question is, how far will its contents be accepted ? ”

The experiment is doomed, foredoomed to failure.”

279. The *Bengalee* writes :—“ The subject of the newspaper subsidy, it is disappointing to find, was not raised at Monday’s meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council. . . .

The position is extremely unsatisfactory. The Government embarks upon a new policy of subsidising the Press, and pays part of the subsidy towards the close of the year, the payment appearing in the revised estimate for the year. The policy of the subsidy raises important issues, which must be discussed quite apart from the actual payment of the subsidy (in whole or in part). And yet the difficulty with which the non-official members are confronted in debate is that the policy is not to be questioned because it has been sanctioned, and the item of payment cannot be attacked, because the payment has been made. . . . To concede right to criticise and to rob that right of criticism, in advance, of real, effective value, is to reduce the concession to a nullity. We are reluctant to believe that the non-official members willingly acquiesced in an arrangement of this character.”

280. Referring to the warning of the Finance Minister to the effect that if a province finds the funds allotted to it inadequate for its needs, it may have to consider the propriety of special provincial taxation, the *Mussalman* writes as follows :—“ The principle enunciated is quite sound and no reasonable man can have any objection to it. We are, however, much concerned with the impending fate of the newly created province where the Muhammadans preponderate. The finance of the province is in a critical position. Should a tax be imposed on our co-religionists in Eastern Bengal and Assam as costs of the Partition and for the maintenance of a dual Government ? We shudder at the prospect.”

281. In expressing its disappointment that none of the unofficial resolutions at the recent meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council were accepted the *Indian Empire* observes that it would be better to withdraw the privilege of discussion than to keep it on as a shame and a farce.

282. The *Bengalee* writes :—“ The introduction of methods of ordinary financial caution in the management of the law business of the Bengal Government is a prime necessity. The separate office of Legal Remembrancer under the Council Government is an anomaly—there is no such officer in Bombay or Madras—and even greater anomalies are that the law officers of the Crown should be paid extravagant fees, and that outsiders

BENGALEE,  
10th Mar. 1911.

BENGALEE,  
15th Mar. 1911.

MUSSALMAN  
14th Mar. 1911.

INDIAN NATION.  
14th Mar. 1911.

BENGALEE,  
7th Mar. 1911.

should be pressed into service on methods and at a cost absolutely irreconcilable with the methods of ordinary financial caution."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
7th Mar. 1911.

283. Commenting on the statement furnished by Government showing the number of dismissals from the Bengal Secretariat Press between the years 1907-11, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—“We wonder, that in the face of the horrible disclosures made by the statement referred to above the Government of Bengal is not known to have made any movement whatever.”

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
8th Mar. 1911.

284. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—“Under the system of Decentralization, the revenue of United Bengal increased from Rs. 2,69,11,000 to Rs. 3,68,28,000 during the first five years (1871-72 to 1876-77) of its introduc-

tion; and it has gone on increasing. The united revenue of two Bengals is now Rs. 8,04,94,366; in other words, the revenue of two Bengals has nearly quadrupled since the scheme was first brought into operation. Now, to what is this vast increase of revenue due? Is it due to the development of trade, commerce, industry and such other healthy sources? Alas not! It is mainly by burdening the people with fresh and increased taxation that the annual revenue of united Bengal has been raised from two crores sixty-nine lakhs in 1871-72 to eight crores four lakhs in 1909-10. We draw the attention of the Hon’ble Mr. Gokhale and the Hon’ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose to this phase of the question.”

TELEGRAPH,  
4th Mar. 1911.

285. Commenting on the Viceroy’s visit to the students’ hostels in Calcutta, the *Telegraph* writes:—“We expect Viceroy’s visit to students’ hostels. nothing but the very best results from this memorable action of Lord Hardinge. He has now established himself firmly on the love and gratitude of the teeming millions of this vast continent.”

MUSSALMAN.  
3rd Mar. 1911.

286. Commenting on Lord Hardinge’s visit to the Calcutta students’ hostels, the *Mussalman* writes:—“By the bye, *Ibid.* may we ask why Lord Hardinge could not have

spared about half an hour or so for receiving a Muhammadan address of welcome, while His Excellency, we find, could extricate himself from the public business in which he is immersed and could spare hours together to pay surprise visits to students’ messes?”

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
4th Mar. 1911.

287. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—“The Finance Minister has set apart the sum of £940,000 to meet the cost of the £ 940,000 for the cost of the Royal visit to India. It is needless to say that no one will grudge the expenditure. For surely, the value of the Royal visit is higher than the amount of money it will cost. But how to check the extravagance of Indian Princes and other big men, who will be invited as guests to the Delhi Durbar? May it not be possible for our good Viceroy to offer some such good advice to the Indian Princes that they should never contract debts in going to pay their homage to the King-Emperor and that nothing would please His Excellency and His Imperial Majesty more than their spending only such amount of money as their finances might allow.”

MUSSALMAN,  
10th Mar. 1911.

288. The *Mussalman* writes:—“It is no doubt a matter of great pleasure to all loyal and law-abiding subjects of the King-Emperor that His Majesty will come out to India for the coronation, but may we ask in all humility and respect whether the infliction of an expenditure of about a crore and a half of rupees on the exchequer of a country where, even under normal conditions, over six crores of people, that is one-fifth of the total population cannot have two meals a day, is not too much? We do not much grumble at the expenditure on such an occasion as that of the visit of His August Majesty, but what we think is that economy is possible even in this matter.”

BENGALEE,  
8th Mar. 1911.

289. In protesting against certain items of the budget in connection with the King’s visit to India, the *Bengalee* writes:—“Why should there be this enormous outlay of nearly Rs. 15 lakhs on provincial camps and guests for a function which is expected to last for eight days. Nearly two lakhs a day on camps and guests. We submit this is quite unnecessary and wasteful. It is quite a mistake to imagine that the political and historical significance of the Coronation Durbar will be enhanced by a week’s immoderate extravagance at the provincial

camps. What lends lustre to the event is the presence of the Sovereign and his illustrious consort. A kindly word spoken in the kingly manner of our Sovereign and political boons conferred suited to the needs of the country would make the memory of the visit imperishable. Why mark the event with expensive *tamasha*?"

290. In deprecating the Government of India's decision to apply two-thirds of the surplus revenue to the reduction of debt, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Why

*Disposal of surplus money.* was not the entire windfall, at least two-thirds of it, applied to the purposes of sanitation and education? For, in that case, the people would derive some tangible benefits from the surplus; but, what is it to them if some debts are cleared off, but the interest charges thus saved are not devoted to any object which does not directly benefit them?"

291. The *Bengalee* writes:—"Out of the surplus for 1910-11, £600,000 are to be devoted to education and £400,000 to

*Investment of surplus money on Education and Sanitation.* sanitation. In other words, nearly a million pounds sterling are to be spent upon these two

most useful objects, in respect of which the public expenditure in the past has been so stinted. Spread over the different provinces, the amount may not mean much. But the expenditure represents a distinct advance, and we desire to congratulate the Government on it. We have nothing to say to the reduction of the tax on tobacco. But we think the public would have been more satisfied if the duty on petroleum were taken off or reduced. Petroleum is a necessary of life in this country, and the tax hits the poor man and imposes on him a measure of sacrifice which, in many cases, it is hard for him to bear."

292. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"The popular impression is, that if a portion of the large amount that is now

*Practical experiments in agriculture recommended.* spent in maintaining theorists and experimentalists on princely salaries to make researches, were spent

on actual agricultural experiments, much appreciable good would have been reaped by this time."

293. The *Bengalee* writes:—"A cursory glance at the Budget of the new Province would disclose the fact that, as in Bengal

*New Province Budget.* so in the new Province, the charges under the head 'courts of law' have been excessively heavy. The grants provided in the Budget, we are told, proved wholly insufficient. No wonder that they should have, when we remember the length of political trials and the heavy fees charged by Counsel. By the side of these heavy charges, the proposed expenditure of a lakh and fifty thousand on sanitation looks ridiculously small, indeed."

294. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Fresh taxation was resorted to last year because there was a deficit. This is

*The Budget.* quite understandable. There is, however, no deficit this year; on the other hand, there is a large surplus. Why should then the additional taxes remain?"

295. The *Bengalee* agrees with the *Statesman* that the only sure means of bringing a true version of Government policy

*The remedy for misrepresentation.* and action before the readers whose minds are prejudiced by the writings of the vernacular press is to issue *communiques* which the offending journals must insert at their peril.

296. The *Indian Nation* writes:—"Some means to counteract the evils

*Ibid.* are essentially necessary, and we believe such means were given to Sir Andrew Fraser by Baba Sri

Chandra Sarbadhicary, the reputed editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*. Baba Sri's proposal was to utilize the columns of the existing vernacular papers which, we believe, would have been a much surer and effective means."

297. Commenting on the constitution of the Board of Trustees for the

*The Calcutta Board of Trustees.* Calcutta Improvement Scheme, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Of the 11 Trustees, only two

will represent the interest of the Indians on the Board! Is this not a deplorable arrangement?"

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
4th Mar. 1911.

BENGALEE,  
2nd Mar. 1911.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
11th Mar. 1911.

BENGALEE,  
15th Mar. 1911.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
6th Mar. 1911.

BENGALEE,  
16th Mar. 1911.

INDIAN NATION,  
13th Mar. 1911.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
16th Mar. 1911.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
1st Mar. 1911.

Trades Union and Indian  
Labour.

AMRIT BAASAR  
PATEEKA,  
4th Mar. 1911.

TELEGRAPH,  
4th Mar. 1911.

BENGALEE,  
9th Mar. 1911.

INDIAN EMPIRE  
14th Mar. 1911.

AMRITA BAASAR  
PATEEKA,  
4th Mar. 1911.

298. The *Hindoo Patriot* writes :—“ It is to be hoped that the Government will take serious notice of the intention of the Federated Committee of the Trades Unions of Great Britain to propagate their doctrines among the labour class of India.”

299. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* reports that in reply to a question in Council the Raja of Dighapatia has been informed that so far as the Government of India is aware there are no newspapers which receive Govern-

ment advertisements at rates higher than those charged by other newspapers with larger circulation. “ The Hon’ble Raja,” says the journal “ may return to the charge and put the question to the following effect :—Is it or is it not a fact that Government advertisements are given in larger quantities to some newspapers than to others ; and, if so, on what principle, is this distribution made ? There can be no denying that all newspapers are not treated equally in this matter ; and so far as the public can see no sufficient reason is forthcoming for the distinction that is often made .”

300. “ We are confident,” says the *Telegraph*, “ that Sir Charles’ appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of the New Province, is bound to be welcomed by the people.”

301. With reference to the Hon’ble Mr. Haque’s resolution to the effect that a reduction in the petroleum duties should be substituted for the reduction of the duty on tobacco, the *Bengalee* writes :—“ The feeling of the country

will be one of profound disappointment at the failure of Mr. Haque’s motion, which will create an unhappy impression in the country as regards the potency of the new reformed Councils to protect Indian interests as against powerful British influence.”

302. The *Indian Empire* writes :—“ Would it be believed, we have the assurance of several highly respectable gentlemen

Mohunta Satish Giri of Tarakes-  
sur.

Tarakessur and Haripal. From the position of these correspondents we can have no doubt as to the truth of their complaints ; and we, therefore, urge on the Government to institute sifting enquiries into them in the interests as much of the poor defenceless raiyats as of the good name and reputation of Government, even though we find the name of Mohunta Satish Giri in the list of attendants at various fashionable functions. Indeed, the very fact should serve as an eye-opener. Why should he, of all men, seek to get into society and curry favour with big men and officials within the last few months. When his rightful place should be at the footstool of God Tarakessur ? But in spite of this attempt to win the good wishes of the powers that be, unsavoury rumours are afloat of his connection with activities and propagandas which we can never countenance, especially when circumstances have belied our expectations of the extinguishment of anarchical crime.”

303. Alluding to the Finance Minister’s suggestion that a Local Government which had exhausted its own balances

Local and Imperial Government. might, if permission to overdraw were granted, take a short loan at interest from the Imperial exchequer, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes :—“ The Local Governments are advised either to contract debts on interest or to impose fresh taxation ! And the Imperial Government will also do the same in its turn ! Is this not a delicious position for the Indian tax-payer ? And is this what Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson meant when he persuaded the Hon’ble Mr. Gokhale to withdraw his resolution *re* the appointment of a Committee on the growth of public expenditure ? When the Finance Minister gave his assurance to Mr. Gokhale, the general public understood him to mean that he would replenish the Imperial exchequer by cutting down useless expenses in various departments ; but, instead of bread, are they going to have stone ?

“ There is a grim humour in the following additional advice of the Finance Minister to the Local Governments which should not be lost on the general public : “ I am far from suggesting,” says he, “ that further taxation is a desirable thing ; but it may be better for India as a whole that a province

should tax itself than that it should live on its neighbours." Quite so; but what if taxation has reached its utmost limit? What if further taxation means more poverty, more misery, more famine, more pestilence?"

### III.—LEGISLATION.

304. The *Bengalee* writes:—"We understand that a new Seditious Meetings Bill has been framed, and that it will be passed before the present legislative session is over. It would have been an advantage if the Bill were published and the public had an opportunity of knowing its contents . . . . We understand that the proposed law is to be a mild measure, but that it is to find a permanent place in the statute-book. The statute-book has quite a number of restrictive measures. We regret that one more should be permanently added to them. We are constrained to say that the Government is doing a great injustice to itself by enacting a law of this kind. The value of the reforms which have been granted is very much discounted by measures which restrict important public rights. They go far to neutralize the moral effect of the boon, and must seriously interfere with the work of conciliation which is the keynote of Lord Hardinge's policy."

BENGALEE,  
15th Mar. 1911.

305. On the subject of the Seditious Meetings Act, the *Bengalee* writes as follows:—"The Act prohibiting a public meeting should always be a judicial Act, an Act against

*Ibid.* which an appeal may always lie before a higher tribunal. And the power of proclaiming whole areas should be entirely taken away, both from the Government of India as well as from the Local Governments. That this power cannot possibly be rightly used even by the Government of India has been made amply clear during the last couple of years. A single notification in the *Gazette of India* proclaimed most of the major Provinces under this Act, and this at a time when there was little or no excitement in the country. Yet at the time when the Bill was passed into law, a good deal was sought to be made of the fact that the power of proclaiming a Province rested with the Government of India who, the country was asked to believe, could be depended upon not to take this step, except in an extreme case and except upon the most mature consideration of all the circumstances that had any bearing upon the case."

BENGALEE,  
15th Mar. 1911.

306. Of those who are likely to be affected by the provisions of the Bill, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes as follows:—  
*Calcutta Improvement Bill.* "The vast majority of them are educated and well-to-do men; they should, therefore, leave no stone unturned to represent their case properly to Government and try to secure as much justice as possible. But up to this period no arrangement for any demonstration has been made. Public meetings ought to be held at all important quarters of the town to protest at least against those sections of the Bill which are glaringly wrong."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
14th Mar. 1911.

"Tens of thousands of house-owners will thus have to abandon their ancestral houses and go elsewhere, whether willing or unwilling! And will they be adequately compensated for the immense trouble, suffering and pecuniary loss to which they will be necessarily subjected? Alas, no. But though threatened with such a dismal prospect, property and house-owners in Calcutta are 'sleeping,' as we have it, 'with mustard oil in their nostrils!'"

307. On this subject, the *Bengalee* writes as follows:—"The majority of the Select Committee are of opinion, to quote

BENGALEE,  
8th Mar. 1911.

*Ibid.* the words of Babu Sitanath Roy's dissent, 'that it should be one of the primary duties of the Board to construct buildings for all classes.' We associate ourselves with Babu Sitanath Roy in entering our emphatic protest against this monstrous proposition—we can hardly call it by any other name. Are the public funds to be devoted to the construction of buildings for the rich, who in this city of palaces have no difficulty whatsoever in providing themselves with suitable houses? Is the Board going to enter into competition with private capitalists who have laid out their money upon the construction of houses in Calcutta, and are public funds to be made available for such a purpose? . . . . We agree with Babu

Sitanath Roy in thinking that it would be intolerable to authorize the Board with its unlimited resources, with its capital of eight and one-quarter crores of rupees, to enter into speculative transactions and undertake the construction of large and middle-sized residential houses and shops for the wealthier classes and the highly placed. There is no such provision in the Bombay Act; and there is none like it in any similar English enactment. We trust that this provision in the Bill will be rejected by the Council. As it is, the Bill has created a sense of alarm in the Indian community. It is based upon the Bombay Act, the experience of which is not of an encouraging order; but in this particular matter, the Calcutta Act goes beyond its Bombay model."

INDIAN ECHO,  
28th Feb. 1911.

308. The *Indian Echo* writes as follows:—"The object of the chaukidari tax is to support tens of thousands of Policemen who are of no earthly use to those who pay them, but who are maintained to do Imperial works and serve as Government spies in villages. The existence of these watchmen is ostensibly justified on the ground that they are required to guard the property of the villagers; but as a matter of fact they never patrol at night, or protect the people from thieves and burglars. As a rule, they are selected from the dregs of society by the police and are oftentimes in league with the *budmashes*. . . . Chaukidars are not only a terrible burden upon the villagers, but a source of constant danger to them. They are so many spies stationed at the doors of the villagers. They oftentimes make the lives of the people within their jurisdictions miserable by reporting their doings to the police. As a matter of fact, many respectable families are oftentimes sought to be ruined by these vipers whom they nourish on their breast. These chaukidars, now practically converted into constables, are not at all needed by the people, they exist for the use of the Government. In short, what the Government seeks to do by entertaining this village police is to collect through them information about crime, crops and other matters, without spending a pice from its own treasury, and also to keep every household in Bengal before its eyes from its seat at Darjeeling or "Belvedere." Now it is proposed to convert them into peons to serve processes and summonses. They are thus no longer the servants of the villagers but those of the State. Why are then the former taxed to find their salaries?

"Examine the question from any standpoint you like, and you will find that the villagers should be relieved of the tax. . . . The villages should be protected in the same way as Municipal towns in the mofussil are protected by the regular police, and the rural population should either be exempted from a police tax like the chaukidari, or allowed to utilize its proceeds for sanitary and similar other useful purposes."

H. C. CUNNINGHAM,  
*Spl. Ass't. to the Deputy Insp'r.-Genl. of Police.*

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,  
9, ELYSIUM Row,  
The 18th March 1911.